## LINCOLN NORTH AND SOUTH.

How the Irrepressible Conflict is to Be Carried On.

TERRORS OF SUBMISSION IN THE SOUTH.

Property Millions of Property to be Distroyed.

Gan ison to Establish a Paper in Richmond.

WEADELL PHILLIPS TO STUMP THE SOUTH.

Lincoln to Protect them by Proclamation and with the Army and Navy, &c.,

Our Washington Correspondence. Washerton, Oct. 14, 1860.

is Meant by Abelitionism and Revolution, dc. bust returned from a wight to the interfor of the States South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and the southern portions of Tennessee and the eastern tions of Arkansas, a review of the true and sentiment is -1. That there are many who are for secession in the election of Lincoln, and it is generally conceded out waiting for any overt act. 2 That that close does tot comprise a majority. 3. That the South will un'tedly temand a separation in case Lincoln's administration ights of the South: in other words, to inaugurate the een advocated ever singe the anti-slavery war com

re is a wester which many in the North do not nend when the South speaks of the Northern nists. Large numbers of the members of the recan party spura indignantly the imputation of being tionists when it is preferred against them, and yet are ignorant of the characteristics of those whom ers almost universally declare to be aboli The South do not think it alone requires an liary, cutthroat, robber, assassin or a nigger in-tionist to be an abolitionist. The moderate mem-of the Northern republican party think it does he bouth insist that aboliticutum consists in evils than these; and those are the demands of the inti slavery men of the North—temands they have been which the anti-slavery movement of the based, and which infuse into it much of its y, independent of the Territorial question. We

The abolition of the slave trade between the States. The abolition or repeal of the Fugitive Slave law.

there protectionists (of slavery in the Terrihern non-interventionists, and the Southiets, all unite in declaring that in case Lincoln's tration should suscessfully attempt carrying into anti slavery men or abolisionists, they will esteem act a just cause for secession; and if the federal power is to force for the purpose of compelling submission ill with one voice declare for open revolution, let sequences be what they may. This may be termed tion of the moderatists in the South, while the and their numbers are by no means small—are take the election of Lincoln as a cause per to old and the erection of a Southern confederacy.

blood epilled Southern rights will be the signs defence of Southern rights will be the signal will bring the South together, from Maryland fexas, with one heart, one mind, one hand, one two, one impulse and one object. They say they no other alternative. They will defend with the and bowie knife tooir constitutional rights, and the characteristic portion of the people will restrain more ardent brethren until the critical moment arter the impending danger be averted, they will all thoulder to shoulder with their friends and their aborts in defence of their common rights and their rety. In the words of Mr. W. H. Stephens, a Bell Everett or Union orator, in Memphis istely, the men will advocate peace and Union until an overties of their wives and daughters, and their families, alse and their property are as much interested in

of the South, redent and general is the feeling of disunton in the that condidates for local offices cannot, in many, be elected if they avow themselves opto secession or the right to secode. This case in the larger cities, as well as in the lural districts. But the measurement of the oppoplaces, be elected if they avon themselves opposed to seconic or the right to secode. This is the case in the larger cities, as well as in the agricultural districts. But the meagreeism of the opposition is made up by the secret as well as open bitter, sees in which they prosecute the campaign. But this feeling is not confined to one party more than to another. Menther of the three parties in the South love each other is they stand arrayed at present; but, when common sees is made against a common fee, their personal jealousies and bad feeling will be overwhelmed in the common protection. Of air parties the Breckinridge party is the boldest is the South, and, strange as it may appear, in view of Major Breckinridge's repeated declarations in favor of Union, that gentieman has his strongest advocates among the open and avowed disunfomists. When spoken to in relation to their inconsistency, they acknowledge it, and say "Breckinridge may be the draft mass they may have to hang." Major Breckinridge's position in favor of the protection of slavery in the fortieries is, however, the secret of his strongth among the altrasts of the South, and it is this which will give him more Southern States than all the other candidates combined. The negro queetion is the vital question of the South, and to the vital question of the South, and the shall prove the machinery of the world in motion. It literally feels the houghy and clothes the naked, and is one of the executial wheels in the car of american commerce. In the words of a distinguished Southern lady, "Before cotton, kings and potentaies must bow." It is not only the Southerner's pecket that is touched when his negro is tampered with and taught to entertain wild and dangerous and potentaies must bow." It is not only the Southerner's pecket that is touched when his negro is tampered with and taught to entertain wild and dangerous and potentaies must bow." It is not only the Southerner's pecket that is touched when his negro is tampered with and taught to entertain wild and

bow many acgroes do they own in their own right or any other?

8. How much coiten, corn and rice do they raise!

4. Do not James L. Sewar's and W. R. Ganiden, Bouglas elector and alternate for the First district in Georgia, own, in their own right, more negroes, plant more cotton, corn and rice than the whole of the Breckington and Lane electors for the state! Are they not the owners of the soil, the interested party, and, therefore, as deeply concerned in the existence and support of alavery as any other person in the State! And yet they do not cary for "protection or discussion, eccession or revolution."

fore, as cepty concerned in the existence and support of playery as any other person in the State. And yet they so not ory for "protection or dismion, eccession or revolution."

And then person-sitties are injected into the catalogue of interrogatories, all going to show that the Breckinridge and Lane electors, while proclaiming and vanning their love for the South and their determination to stand by the Southern colors, come west, come woe, are not such true friends, and have not such reason to be free friends, to the South as those who are stigmatized as absilitonists and the fose of Southern institutions.

But, although the South is in its present state of internal agitation and alarm, there are those who even now rideuie the threats of dissestion and the idea of revolution. In this class may be enumerated the capitalists, beakers, the large real estate owners in cities, the principal merchants, and some others to various walks and rides of the. In Augusta, fac, the President and owner of 1.44 shares out of 5,000 in the Mechanics' Sank, and each of the principal real estate owners in the city, recently do, fared that the socsesse movement was folly and an absurptive, and once effect upon the perinanency of the Union that Q, a failure of the Artisans' Sank in New York would have upon the banking institutions of the South. Is the epinion the cashler of the Central Railroad and beauty upon the banking institutions of the South. Is the epinion the cashler of the Central Railroad and these one and all other opinions from similar sources terminate with the decisiration that if the rights of the South lands upon the banking in Sankintons of the South lands of the reson. Such gentlements at least, the "wild men of the South," in the New South Lands of the counter owners in the source terminate with the decisiration that if the rights of the New South Lands of the counter of the South and the counter of the South, in the New South Lands of the counter of the South, in the New South Lands of the counter of the South o

as bald headed gentlemen standing before a loom dive nying sixty miles an hour, and with their gold-headed canes attempting to stop its progress. The dashing loom-motive is the type of the disunion sentiment in the Suth, in the opinion of the talented author of the "Fennasies," In short, the live, moving, active element of the South is rise for seccession or revolution; the conservative ele-ment is for prace now, and for dissolution only as a last extra mity. Which will win?

## Our Georgia Correspondence.

Augusta, Ga., Oct. 3, 1850. Important from the South—A Local Election in Congia-First Gun of the Campaign—Excliment about Erdering United Sates Troops—It Will Have an Rest on the Campaign—The Southerners Ask If it is a Mesace,

ture, caused by the resignation of Thomas W. Miller, Senator, and William J. Rhodes, representative. The Bell Senator, and winam J. Rootes, representative. In Seni and Everett party put in somination John K. Jackson, Esq., for the Senate, and William P. Crawford, son of ex-Governor Crawford, former Scorttary of War under Taylor's administration) for representative. The Douglas democracy placed in nomination John Daylson for Senator, and George T. Barnes for representative. Mr. Devison is a warehouse and commission merchant in this, city; Mr. Barnes is a young and popular lawyer. The Breckinridge men made ne nomination. Mr. Wyatt Dickinzen, however, rather ac ardent Breckinridge man, ran as an independent caudicate. The election was very quietly conducted, although considerable interest was elt by the Douglas and Eell and Everett men with re-

۱	For SENATOR.  John Bavison (Bonglas & mocrat)
ı	Majority for Davison
I	Geo. T. Barnes (Doughts)
۱	Malanda for Domas

Memphis and all stong the line that United States troops had been ordered from Fort Smith, Arkansas-region where it was supposed the United States forces were few enough already to protect the frontier men and their families from the ravages of the Indians—and directed to proceed to Aegusta, Georgia, to garrison the arsenal there, the feeling assumed a new and more decisive shape. I met United States Senstor Wigfall, of Tears, at Chattaneong yeaterday afternoon. He spoke of the intelligence and said he could not believe that Mr. Buchasan would attempt to occrete South, and the Hon. Senstor knows the tone of the Southern heart as well as many other Southern orators. But it was not only among politicians that remarks were made on the same subject. Men in solit standing, sound representative men, were startled at the demonstration, heignificant as it may appear at a distance. They cannot conceive, as they expressed them solves to me, why the administration should order troops into this locality at a time when the Southern mind is so

teeted.

1 will look into the armenal to morrow, and report anon.

The Terrors of Submission.

From the Charleston Mercury, Oct. 11.]

A few cays since we endeavored to show that the pictures of ruin and decolation to the South, which the submissionates to olack republican domination were so continually drawing, to "fright us from our propriety," were unreal and faise. We propose now to reverse the peture, and to show what will probably be the consequences of a submission of the Southern States to the rule of shoit-tionism at Washington, in the persons of Mesers, Lincoln and Hamlin, should they be elected to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States.

1. The first effect of the submission of the South to the instalation of shoiltimists in the offices of President and Vice President of the United States must be a powerful

Vice President of the United States must be a powerful consolitation of the strength of the aboiltion party at the North. Success generally strengthers. If, after all the threats of resistance and diminion made in Congross and out of Congress, the Southern States sink down into acquirence, the demonstration of the South will be complete. Add the pairwage resulting from the control of mixely four thousand opines, and the expenditives of eighty millions of the pairwage resulting from the control of mixely four thousand opines, and the expenditives of eighty millions of the party of the pairwage resulting from the south for the benefit of the North. by a new protective tariff, will be one of their first measures of Northern sectional dominion, and, on the other hand, to exhaust the treasury by sectional schemes of appropriation, will be a congenial policy.

3. Immediate dauger will be brought to slavery in all the frontier States. When a party is enthrough at Walthington, in the executive and legislative departments of the government, whose croed it is to repeal the Figitive State law, the underground railroad will be send down to the colons State for sale, and the frontier of the power ment of the United States, and in from the law of the colons of the four states for sale, and the frontier of the government of the United States, and an organized and triumphant North to sustant them, the abolition six will rehew their operations upon the South with increased course. The thousands in every country who look up to power and make gain out of the future will come out in support of the abolition government. The Brownlose and Bottes in the South of the future will come out in support of the abolition grower man abolition progress and from being a Union party, to report an abolition progress and from being a Union party, to report an abolition progress and from being a Union party, to report and the support of the South, but we prove the condition of the

South who believes that we must reparate from the North, we appeal to his humanity, in case Mr. Linsoin is elected, so dissolve our connection with the North before he 4th of March next.

11. The ruin of the South, by the emancipation of her slave so, is not like the ruin of any other people. It is not a w ere less of liberty, like the Italians under the Bourbe cs. It is not heavy taxation, which must still leave we means of living, or other se taxation defeats itself. But it is the loss of liberty, properly, home, country—everything that makes life worth having. And this loss will probably take place under circumstances of suffering and horror unsurpassed in the history of nations. We must preserve our liberties and institutions, under penalties greater than these which impend over any people in the world.

12. Lastly, we conclude this brief statement of the terrors of submission, by declaring that, in our opinion, they are tenfold greater even than the supposed tarrors of disunica.

why the Abolitionists Support Lincolne, LETTER FROM BON. DANIEL E. SOMES TO HON. GENERY SMITE.

(From the Boston Liberator, Oct. 5.)

RIDDER SR.—In year letter of the 13th utility of deplore the defeat of Mr. Birney, the abolition candidate for the Presidency in 1845, and infer that the anti-slavery sentiment has declined, because the radical abolition party does not number so many votes as it did at that time.

With the highest regard for your moral and intellectual powers, I beg leave to point out a few facts which you seem to have overlooked.

It is true that sixty thousand men cast their votes for Mr. Birney in 1844, and did so from a sense of duty growing out of the conviction that slavery was wrong in the abstract, and it was therefore right to adopt measures for its abolition, as well as to prevent its extension by opposing the admission of Texas. But while they all agreed upon the two facts, the wrong of slavery and the right of abolition, they did not agree upon any general plan of operations. Some contended for immediate emanipation by Congressical enactments, some proposed disusion and others insurrection. As these means were at war with the principles of our institutions and the spirit of a Christian civilization, the Clay whigs, who were mainly opposed to the extension of slavery, clung to their organization and hoped for the best, while the democratic party, pretending that Texas would be an onlet for slavery in the old States, and thereby become a means of its final extinction, triumphed and saded another link to its chair. The whigs, smarting under the defeat, charged the Birney men with having caused it; while the slave power, still in the garb of democracy, grew bold and defiant.

Its arrogance and aggressions have gradually opened the eyes of the people of the free States, and they are now

and definat.

Its arrogance and aggressions have gradually opened the eyes of the people of the free States, and they are now ready to adopt any constitutional measures to break its force, but they are as loft to socept any which are illegal or impracticable as they were in 1844, and more so, for they now see more clearly the necessity of prompt and effective action. Those of the siely thousand who are not co operating with you may be found in the republican party doing good service. They have been engaged for many years in scattering the seeds of truth among the masses, until a plarality, if not a majority, of the votors in the free States are fired with the true spirit of wisdom, and animated by a fixed purpose, not only to present the further ground of the flare power, but to beard the iton in his den.

How can this be done, it may be asked, without interfering with State rights? I answer, by placing Mr. Lancoim in the Presidential chair, and holding his administration to the letter of the constitution and the republican platiform. In other words, it may be done by piscing the government in the hands of men who will have the courage to "defined the freedom of speech and the prott" in the later States. Let this constitutional right be defined by the fixecutive, and slavery would soon be on the wane. Agilation, which is another name for free speech, is all the friends of liberty can rely on for success. It is the pioneer's axe, which hews down ignorance and prejudice, and opens the way for the entrance of truth and the exercise of these powers which food has given His children for the working out of their own salvation, while laws are but mitectones by the waysiel, showing how far the race has advanced toward self-government.

Every political party since the Revolution has proteamily failed by the salvation of slavery, and yet this monther has been as the Nowly fasterning its large on new territory, poisoning the soil, and highiting every green thing with its hellish breath. The reason is very obviour. It is b

sures and generatities.

2. That the maintenance of the principles promotigated in the behavioration of independence, and cauboided in the federal constitution, is essential to the preservation of the clear according to the behavior of the third of the constitution, the rights of the States, and the Union of the States, must and shall be preserved.

In the Declaration of Independence, to which the above resolution refers, we find the following—
We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Cenator with certain inalicable rights; that among these are life liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to so cure these rights government are instituted smong menderiving their just powers from the consent of the people to alier or to abolish it, and to generally the people to alier or to abolish it, and to generally the government, laying its frousdations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely be effect their active and happiness.

Now, what mays the constitution?
Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of control of the control of speech or of the people for albridging the freedom of speech or of the peecy of third the proper powers of principles, and organizing the freedom of speech or of the peecy of third the proper powers of the peecy of the people powers of the peecy of third the power people powers of the peecy of third the peecy of third the power people powers of the peecy of third the power and for a redress of grievances.

Again it says—

The citizens of each State shall be bound thereby, anything to the contrary not withstacking law of the United States and of the contrary not withstacking and the bound by oath or altimation to support that occasion the form the support of the contrary of the support of the peecy of the powers of the powers of the powers of the provided of the contrary of the peecy of the provided of the contrary of the peecy of the peecy of the peecy of the peecy o

brave men, who are now bristing with Sharpe's rides and John Brown pikes and disunion, into a constitutional and Christian warfare.

You have fo aght a good fight, and have fulfilled your mission. You a struck out in the night of our h story, and pested forward through the dark wilderness of higotry and prejud-ne, and with your engineering implements cleared the way for the great army of progress; and now, instead of sizaring in the victory, you stand hacking away at the old stumps, and ceasaring the friends of human rights because they are not armed with the kind of weapons which you expected them to carry.

DANIEL D. SOMES.

Black Republicans in the South—Offensive and Defensive Operations.

THE FLOT IN VIRGINIA.

It is ascertained that the conspiracy extends from Currituck, N. C., through Gibbs' Winds, Blackwater, Great
Bridge, and all the districts southwest of North River
and the Chesspeaks and Albemaric Canal. Every kind of
instrument that could be procured was to be used on the
occasion, such as pickazes, pitchforics, &c. One of the
Princess anne magistrates issued a warrant for a white
man named Thomas Carroll, suspected of inciting the negrees to insurrection.

mrease insurrection.

NEGROES IN PRISON.

There are twenty one negroes in the jail of Princess Anne county. Va., taken upon suspicion of complicity in the plot to which we have heretofore alluded. Their examination by the court will come off on Monday, the 5th of November.

MORE INCENDIARISM.

The Gaiveston (Texas) Daily Overlies of the 6th inst. tells us that a large dwelling house, recently occupied by W. J. Choppin, Esq., in Houston county, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 26th of September—believed to be the work of an incendiary.

to be the work of an incendiary.

INCENDIARISM IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

For some time past the citizons of Greenville have had reasons to believe that their slaves were tampered with by abolition emissaries. A vigilance committee was formed, but owing to the cunning and destreity of the incendiaries it was found impossible to catch them. At a meeting of the committee it was determined to source the services of detective police officer Cotes, who not long since rendered such efficient service to the citizons of Orangeburg, C. H. Officer Cotes has since visited Greenville and succeeded in ferreing out and turning over to the committee several parties, with such evidence as implicated them in late transactions in that town.

William J. Brewster, a school teacher from Massachu-setts, was ordered out of Somerville, Ala., last week, for incendiary sentiments. In his trunk was found a letter from Sonator Bunner, written four years ago, congratu-lating him in his labors in "the cause."

CONVICTION OF NEGROES.

Three negro men were convicted at the county court of Lunenburg, Va., held last week, of an attempt to poison the family of Mr. Spencer, and sentenced to be hung on Friday, the 9th of November next. The effort to kill was arranged by placing a strong admixture of some poisonous herb or plant into a basin of milk. The peculiar olor of the poison proved to be so strong that the suspicions of those for whom it was intended were aroused before the milk was drank, and to this circumstance are they doubtiess indebted for the preservation of their lives.

The Seima (Aia.) Lauc of the 21st ult says:—We learn the rigideader of the insurrectionary movement in Talladega county, was tried on Wednesday last, by the Probate Judge and Justices of that county, before a jury composed of twenty-four slaveholders, and found guitty. He was condemned to be hung without delay, and, as we understand, was executed yesterday, at the town of Talladega.

Talladega.

MINISTER HUNG.

The editor of the Housing (Texas) Tilograph has received a letter from Otis G. Welch, of Denton, giving the particulars of the execution of the Rev. Wm. Bulley, the man to whom the Balley letter was addressed. He was arrested near Cuswille, Bear county, Mo., by the Fayette-ville, Arkansas, Vigliance Committee, and sent bask on the overland stage to Sherman, and from thonce taken to Fort Worth, where he was hung on the same tree on which Crawford met his fate. The letter says that, on being shown the Balley letter, he confessed that he lost it, and that it was lost while getting some cats from a stack near where it was found. He refused to make any further disclosures, saying that he knew they were determined to hasp him any way.

THE EFFECT OF THE RECENT ELECTIONS IN THE SOUTH.

A despatch from Acquests, Gs., says that "the elec-tion news from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana has ore-ated a profound semation among all parties in this State. Carolinians are mounting cockades in their hata."

State. Carolinians are mounting cockades in their hata."

PREPARATIONS IN MISSISSIPPI.

Governor Petius stated a short time since, that the Legislature had passed a law authorizing him to purchase arms for the State, and had made an appropriation for that purpose, but that there was but little money at this time in the Tressury, and he was determined that it should go towards paying for the arms, even if the officers of the State had for a time to do without their salt ries. We regard this as a self-sacrificing and patriotic act. But it seems that the announcement threw Yankee dom in our midst into a perfect tremor; in fact, it made them "tremble in their boots."

FORMATION OF MILITARY COMPANIES IN TEXAS.
A volunteer cavalry company has been organized at foecome, Polt county.
The citizens of Caston, Smith county, have formed a rounteer military company.
A fine cavalry company was recently organized in Austracement.

Two volunteer companies have been formed at Marshall, Harrison county.

A fine company has also been raised in Jasper county. In Brownwille a rifle company has just seen organized. We notice preparations in other parts of the State to raise volunteer cavalry companies.

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AHMNO THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 13th inst mays:—The commissioners appointed under the act passed at the last seasion of the Legislature, for 'the better defense of the State,' amenabled in this city this week, for the transaction of business. The Board, having ascertained that Major Sparkes, of the Merrill's Breech-loading Arms Factory, of Baltimore, was in this city, requested as interview with him, and that gentleman appeared before them. The Board inquired of Majer Sparkes at what price he would easily Merrill's breech-loading attachment to ten thousand of the best of the musicus new in the Richmond Armory; and that gentleman, having examined the musicus and reported that there was a large quamber of them of a very superior kind and in excellent condition, replied to the Board that he would attach the Merrill in provenment for \$10 apiece, subject to the inspection of Mr. Burchhardt, of Harper's Ferry, and that he would editerngheen finished in this city at that price.

The Board then spoke of altering the musicus to the Minie form. Major Sparkes expressed his readiness to do so, but did not state the price, but he suid he supposed the cost would be about 55, subject to United States inspection. (This form, it is unnecessary to say, would not be a breech loader.)

Major Sparkes aboved us yesterday a United State inspection. (This form, it is unnecessary to say, would not be a breech loader.)

Major Sparkes aboved us yesterday a United State would be cont would be about 55, subject, also to United States inspection. (This form, it is unnecessary to say, would not be a breech loader of the proposed to alter the musicus in the armory, and we unbustatingly pronounce it a most effective and reliable weapon. We do not say this from a mere oursery importion, for we have already tested one of the

Touchey next, and we hope that we shall hear of his providing he State, as soon as possible, with Merrill's improvement.

THE GOVERNOR OF MISSISTITI ON THE COURSE OF THE SOUTH.

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I regret this the more, as it is the first invitation I have received to meet in council those who think the time for action, not words, is now. A proper tax on Northern manufacturers, and individual action looking to non-metercourse commercially with the shelltine States, is the lever which, properly handled, can turn New England opside down in six mooths. Half her pspulation would be panyers in twelve months from the day the Southern States sense to trade with her. The Southern people can cease that trade if they will it. But it is not any purpose in this hasty note to discuss any political topics. I write only to thank you for remembering me when the friends of the assailed States were called in council, and I assure you that I do sympathize and expect to continue to act with those who dare all and hazard all, rather than see Missiship become a poweriess, dependent province of a black republican government, and hold her constitutional rights by the frail tenue of black republican might be of some value as a protection to slave property.

Westcussers Cammats for Assembly in the First district of Westchaster, instead of Dr. McDermott, as previously announced.

First district of Westchester, instead of Dr. McDermott, as previously announced.

A Minnym in Texas Charcen with Munius.—A letter of the 12th oil, from Waco, to the Rusk (Texas) Enquirer, has the following singuist paragraph.—
I learned some two days since that a gentleman, who has hithert enjoyed an unblemished reputation and the condidence of the community in which be lived, had been strested, and is now a presoner in the Juli at Belton, charged with being one of the amazeins of young Jones, Delosch and Hervey, from Palestine, who were basely murdered while salesp at their camp, near Austin, in May list. The evidence, which is mainly ofromstantial, is said to be very strong against him. Unfortunately, if guilty, he affords another melancholy example of those who lived the livery of heaven to serve the devil is."
He is a minister of the Gorgel, and one was hered fore has been a general favorite which if who gives him.

Interesting Incidents in the Life of Jacob

Not long since we gave some interesting facts concer ing the respected gentleman whose name appears in the caption of this article, from the fact of his being so well and so generally known, and the extraordinary career which has made him so deservedly popular. As a dis-tinguished Wall street dinancier of the olden time, his moneyed classes of this city; and as any facts concerning his personal history, to addition to those already supplied moneyed classes of this city; and as any facts concerning his personal history, in addition to those already supplied by us, will be read with interest, we give the following article from the New Orleans Picayans of the 30th uil., under the title of "Old Names and Old Associations:"—One day of last week our well known and venerable follow citizen, Jacob Barker, the patriarch of the renowned financiers of this country, made his appearance in Wali street, after an absonce of several years, most of which have been spent in this city. Mr. Barker settled in Wali street in 1793, when New York had only thirty-five thousand inhabitants. The wonforful progress which the Northern metropolit has made for the last twenty years must have struck the old broker with admiration.

He was, in his time, one of the most important financiers of the country, and during the last war with England he raised money for the governmant. In the panio of 1825, a great number of the banks, insurance companies and merchants were smashed up, and indictiments were instituted against many of the broken ones. Among the unfortunates on trial was Japob Barker; but the jury never could agree in his case, and he was finally acquitted. During the trial a judge ordered him a fine of a hundred dollars for some offensive word relative to one of the witnesses who, as fir. Barker was aware, had made erroneous statements in the course of his evidence, Jacob stooped down, wrote a check for the amount, despetched a measurage to the nank, and handred the floo, in gold, to the bench—remarking in a natural manner, that he always settled his differences in each.

At another time, the old broker, who was expecting from a distant port a ship richly laten, had had a conversation with the President of a maritime insurance company; the latter engaging his friend to have the ship insured, but Jacob objecting on account of the expenses. Finally, although they parted without coming to any decision, it was agreed that the President would draw the policy, and that the next by us, will be read with interest, we give the following

This article drew forth the following communicat the next day from a correspondent signing himself

Constant Reader."—

NEW CRIEATS, Oct. 1, 1860.

To THE EDITORS OF THE PLAYURE —

GENTLEMEN—In the remarks published in your valuable paper of Sunday, in relation to Mr. Jacob Barker's carry life, there are some errors which, in justice to that aged man, it would be well to correct.

Although Mr. Barker visited New York in 1793, when there were but 35,000 inhabitants in that city, his place of buniness was not in Wall street before the war of 1812. He was extensively engaged in commercial pursuits and stock operations, but not as a broker, in New York.

The circumstance about insurance to which you allude was not with an insurance company. The business was then done, as it is at Lloyd's, by individual subscription. The bargain for the insurance on a small adventure, not a ship, was closed at the first interview, of which Mr. Barker, then in his minority, had not any evidence; therefore, on the following day, when he heard of the disaster, he wrote a note to the underwriter, requesting the policy, if ready, if not ready that it should not be filled up until they had another interview. No such letter as you publish was ever written by him. The matter was amineably settled, and the partice remained friends for life.

When Mr. Barker was fined one hundred dollars the Court said they were satisfied he did not mean any discrepant to it; that if he would apologize to the witness to have sworn falsely, knowing his statement to be false, refused to apologize and promptly paid the fine.

Decimal Currency for Great Britain.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

New York, Oct. 12, 1860.

The question of the adoption of a decimal currency has of late years been examined into by the British government, but, so far as I have been able to learn, no change ment, but, so far as I have been able to learn, no change has as yet taken place. I have taken the liberty to submit to you a pian for bringing a decimal currency into operation which I have never seen anywhere, and which I think would be found to fully embrace the desired purpose, without being inconvenient for the British nation.

My plan consists in the coinage of a coin, both in silver and in gold, equal to four shillings sterling, which might be called the British dollar, and which should be divided into one hundred cents.

The decomination is well known throughout the world.

be called the British dollar, and which should be divided into one hundred cents.

The denomination is well known throughout the world, and there can be no more objection to it than to the florin or two shilling piece, which has been already adopted. The advantage would be—

1st. The British dollar would assimilate in value to the Spanish, Mexican and American dellar, and the five france piece; it would be about one third more than the Frussian thaler, and about double the Austrian floria. It might be useful for the Prussian thaler, and about double the Austrian floria. It might be useful for the China trade, and would be available for the British North American Colonies, which, as matters stand now, are compelled to use a currency different from that of the mother country.

2d. It would allow of the continued use of many of the coins now in existence; for instance, the sovereign would represent dre British dollars, and the half to credge two and a half. The forin would serve for half a dollar, the shillings for a quarter and the sixpense for one eighth. The only new coins requisite would be dimes, half since, and cents, which eater might be alloyed for convenience with nickel, as our own are. Crowns and half crowns should in time be withdrawn from circulation along with the copper coins; meanwhile the crown would represent one dollar and twenty-five cents, and the half crown fire-eighths of a British dollar, is meanwhile the crown and a half cents. The British public would be enabled to use gold dollars, which experience in the United States and in France has shown to be very convenient.

3d. The converse from the old currency to the new, and effect cervas, would be very easy for the British commercial community and the public generally, as between shillings and British dollars, which experience in the United States and in France has shown to be very convenient.

3d. The converse from the old currency to the new, and effect cervas, would be very easy for the British commercial community and the public generall

is it would be by 4; the British cent would be equal to jed, less four per cent, and the conversion of the pence into cents, and eice peris, would be an easy matter.

L. B. B.

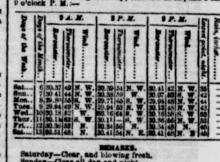
Processist of the State since the drought commonioed writes to the Austin Gassie thus, under date of Sept. 19:—In regard to the general prosperity of the State, I may say that in a route of four hundred miles from Austin, through Belton. Wood, Corsicans, Caston, Quitmen, Tarrant and Mount Piessant to this piece, I find the prospect by no means so gloomy as many persons have been eld to believe. In the prairies sections the spendance of the people is less on the produce of outlivation than the increase of stock. The latter is in as fine a condition as can be imagined, while the former is sufficient for the necessities of the population, with a small surplus in most neighborhoods. In the timbered sections the supply of oron is larger, while the cotton, which takes the piace of the stock of the prairies, is almost a failure, except on Red river and some other valley lands, where, in many instances, 1,000 pounds per acre have been made—about half a crop, as the planters say. In all sections over which I have passed, corn, where planted early, or well prepared ground and properly cultivated, has produced from twenty to forty bushes an acre. I am told that forther south it is more discouraging. Corn is here offered at \$1 per bushes, and generally he all the counties mentioned at from \$1 to \$1 00. Mant is about date everywhere, and grams is in the greatest production. Many persons are leaving the State, professadly on account of searcity; but it is safe to say that the State will be largely more benefitted than injured by the exodus, as by is she will be residened of the isochour of the treatment of the deposits and collarge at the New Orleans Branch Mint during the month of deptember, 1860—601 deposits—601 deposits—602 deposits—602 deposits—603 deposits—603 deposits—603 deposits—604 deposits—604 deposits—604 deposits—604 deposits—604 deposits—

Total coinage ..... \$131,000 00 AFFRAT —E. R. White and George C. Wharton, two of the progres of election at Charleston, 5.0., on the 8th lest, mininged in a fight with knives. Mr. Wharton received three stabe, one in the left breast, just above the beart; one in the back and another under the right arm. The would in the breast it is feared will prove from the whole it is feared will prove from the

Men, 95; women, 85; boys, 112; girls, 6 Adults, 186; children, 205; males, 207 DEATES FROM EX Darmalties, run over Carmalties, run over Cyanosis.
Delirium tremens.
Drowned Practure of the skull.
Hernis, strangulated.
Total. Lockjaw
Luce veneres.
Old age
Premature birth.
Suffocation, accidental.
Suicide... Almahouse, Biki's Island. 15 Lanatic Asylum, Bloom Bellevue Hospital. 8 Ingdale. 10th Hospital. 4 Narsery and Child's Hospital Island Hospital. 4 St. Luke's Hospital. 1 St. Vinceut's Hospital. Lunatic Asylum Blackwell's Island 2 Hospital Morey and English Hospital. weeks of 1866 a Week ending NEW YORK, Oct. 13, 1860. Meteorological Register

In the City and County of New York, from the

The annexed table shows the temperature of the at-mosphere in this city during the week ending October 13, the range of the barometer and thermometer, the varia-tion of wind currents, and the state of the weather at three periods during each day, viz. at 9 A. M., and 3 and 9 o'clock P. M.:—



Saiday—Clear, and blowing fresh. Sunday—Clear all day and night. Monday—Clear all day. Tuesday—Cloudy; 3 P. M., cloudy; 9 P. 1 Wednesday—Clear, S.P. M., cloudy; S.P. M., overcast. Friday—Clear; S.P. M., cloudy; S.P. M., clear and cool. Saturday—Clear; S.P. M., cloudy; S.P. M., overcast.

The Consus.

We give below the complete returns of the different counties (excepting Hamilton) in the Southern district of Ohio, taken under the supervision of Ooi. L. W. Siffred, United States Marshal. Cincinnati is put down at 162,000; though the Marshal is revising the work done, and will undoubtedly have 3,000 to 5,000 names more to add. The aggregate increase in this district in round numbers is

berne in mind, however, that the	boundaries of some
of the counties have been change	d since 1850;-
Adams	1850. 18
Athene	
Beimont	.18,215 21,
Brown	.27.832 20
Butler	30,789 34
Champaign	.19.702 22
Clark	.32,178 25
Clermont	.30 455
Clinton	.18.A38 21
Darke	20.276 25
Fairfield	30.264 34
Payette	.19.796 15
Franklin	.42,909 51
Gallia	.17,063 22
Greene	21,946 26.
Guernsey	30,438 24
Highland	
Hocking	
Jackson	
Licking	
Mad leon	38,846 38.
Meleo	17 071 04
Mercer	7,712 14.1
Mami	24,999 30.
montgomery	38 318 81 6
Monroe	26 261 26 1
Morgan	28 ANA 99 1
Muskingum	45.040
Noble (new county)	21 1
Perry	
Picksway	21,000 23,4
Pike	10,903 13.6
Proble	21,786 21,7
Rom	32 014 36,0
Sciota	
ShelbyVintos	
Warren	
Weshington	
	CONTROL OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
Total	64.630 1.043.5

Official returns from seventy five counties of India comprising about three-fourths of the State, are public ed in the Indianapolis Sentinel. The total population the given counties in 1,224,836. Population of the maccounties in 1850, 825,688. Increase, 209,148.

Canadamora—The Messenger has the consus returns Canadasigue and some of the towns in Gotario counties to the counties of Canadasigue and some of the towns in Gotario counties of Canadasigue and some of the towns in Gotario counties of the countie

The arms of the last counteration.

The results of the labors of the consus takers show the population of Richmond aggregates 37,968 white bleek, bond and free. This is an increase of only 10 since 1850, when the population of the city was 21. The annual per centage increase has been a fraction of per cent.

The annual per centage increase has been a fraction of per cent.

The Austin State Gazete gives some interesting station of Travis county. The soul powintion of the county is 5,100, and of the city of Austin, 4,460. Of the population of the county is 1,800 are native born. Mr. Lor Gastro, who has taken the censes of the counties of vercek, Zavala and Flo, fornishes the Ledger and Twith the following return:—Area of subdivision, 3 miles; dwellings. Stif, families, 191; population, sinces, 3; foreign born, 607; value of real estate, 321 value of personal estate, 500 500. The town of \$7 Para contains a population of \$22 inhabitants; dwell 176; families, 103; foreign born, 380. In that population of \$22 inhabitants, there was but one marriage in whole year. "A pentiamen in whom we have confidence, who is a citizen of Bacene, informer capture.